KHRAPOV, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Span of the disturbed zone of horizontal circular excavations.
Trudy MIIT no.126:170-173 '60.   (MIRA 13:10)
                        (Tunneling)

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; VASIL'YEV, N.V., kand. tekhn.
     nauk; GORDIYENKO, B.I., inzh.; SAMOYLOV, V.P., kand. tekhn.nauk;
     TERENETSKIY, L.N., inzh. Prinimali uchastiye: DEMESHKO, Ye.A.,
     inzh.; KUBENEV, Kh.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; SMORODINOV, M.I., kand.
     tekhn. nauk; KHRAPOV, V.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; NIKOL'SKIY, I.S.,
     inzh.; KATKOV, G.A., inzh.; VORONTSOVA, N.D., starshiy laborant;
     BLAGOSLAVOV, Yu.B., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; SMIRNOVA,
     A.P., red. izd-va; IGNAT'YEV, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Underground mining in loose rocks] Prokhodka podzemnykh vyra-
botok v sypuchikh porodakh. Pod obshchei red. A.S.Arkhagel'skogo.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materia-
lam, 1961. 205 p.   (MIRA 14:11)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut osnovaniy
i podzemnykh sooruzheniy. 2. Sotrudniki Laboratorii metodov vozve-
deniya podzemnykh sooruzheniy Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
osnovaniy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for all
except Blagoslavov, Smirnova, Ignat'yev).
                    (Mining engineering)

GROMOV, L.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; NIKOLAYEV, V.L., kand. tekhn. nauk;
KHRAPOV, V.G., kand. tekhn. nauk

Crack resistance of concrete. Trudy MIIT no.191:144-151, '64.
(MIRA 18:6)

KHRAPOV, V. S.

Brain - Surgery

Role of the cerebral cortex and of subcortical parts of the brain in modification of arterial and pulse pressure following brain surgery. Vop. neirokhir. 17, No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, _____June_____ 1953, Uncl.

KHRAPOV, V. S.

KHRAPOV, V. S. -- "Problem Concerning the Role of the Cortex and
the Lower Divisions of the Brain in the Regulation of the Cardiovascular
System." Sub 14 Jan 53, Acad Med Sci USSR. (Dissertation for the
Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences.)

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January February 1952

KHRAPOV, V.S.

Role of the cerebral cortex and of subcortical parts of the brain in modification of arterial and pulse pressure following surgery of the brain. Vorp. neirokhir. 17 no.1:40-47 Jan-Feb 1953.

(CLML 24:2)

1. Of the Clinical Division (Head -- Prof. L. A. Koreysha) of the Institute of Neurosurgery imeni Academician N. N. Burdenko (Director -- Prof. B. G. Yegorov, Corresponding Member AMS USSR), Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Moscow.

KHRAPOV, V.S.

Role of negative induction in restoration of function
in spinal cord. Vopr. neirokhir. 17 no.5:48-54
Sept-Oct 1953.

(CIML 25:5)

1. Of the Institute of Neurosurgery imeni Academician
N.N. Burdenko of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

KHRAPOV, V.S.

Changes in the venous pressure following brain surgery.
Probl. sovr.neirokhir. 2:33-38'57.   (MIRA 16:6)
(BRAIN—SURGERY) (BLOOD PRESSURE)

KHRAPOV, V.S.

        Asymmetries in the venous pressure following brain surgery.
        Probl.sovr. neurokhir. 2:39-46'57.   (MIRA 16:6)
          (BRAIN--SURGERY)   (BLOOD PRESSURE)

AGAPOV, V.S.

Electrocardiographic changes following surgery on various parts of the brain. Vop.neirokhir. 21 no.4:34-40 Je-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neyrokhirugii imeni akad. N.N.Burdenko Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.
    (BRAIN, surgery,
        postop. ECG (Rus))
    (ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY.
        postop. in brain surg. (Rus))

MAYORCHIK, B.Ye.; KHRAPOV, V.S. (Moskva)

Registration of electrocortical reaction in man during operations on the spinal cord. Vop.neirokhir. 25 no.1:44-49 Ja '61.

(MIRA 14:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neyrokhirurgii imeni akad. N.N. Burdenko AMN SSSR.

(SPINAL CORD—SURGERY)   (CEREBRAL CORTEX)

MAYORCHIK, V.Ye.; KHRAPOV, V.S.

Electromyographic recording during spinal cord surgery in man. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 53 no.5:3-7 My '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta neurokhirurgii imeni akademika N.N. Burdenko AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR B.G. Yegorovym.
(SPINAL CORD—SURGERY)   (ELECTROMYOGRAPHY)

ARENDT, A.A., prof.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, V.V., kand. med. nauk; BOGDANOV,
F.R., prof.; BONDARCHUK, A.V., prof.; KOPYLOV, M.B., prof.;
KORNEV, P.G., zasl. deyatel' nauki RSFSR, prof.; KUSLIK,M.I.,
prof.; LEYBZON, N.D., doktor med. nauk; MAKAROV, M.P., kand.
med. nauk; NIKOL'SKIY, V.A., prof.; PODGORNAYA, A.Ya., doktor
med.nauk; RAZDOL'SKIY, I.Ya., prof.[deceased]; ROSTOTSKAYA,
V.I., kand. med.nauk; TUMSKOY, V.A., kand. med.nauk; UGRYUMOV,
V.M., prof.; FISHKIN, V.I., kand. med. nauk; KHRAPOV, V.S.,
kand. med. nauk; CHIKOVANI, K.P., prof. [deceased];▮▮▮▮▮▮,
A.A., prof.; PETROVSKIY, B.V., prof. zasl. deyatel' nauki
RSFSR, otv. red.; YEGOROV, B.G., zasl. deyatel' nauki RSFSR
prof., red. toma; MIRONOVICH, N.I., doktor med. nauk, zam.
red.; PARAKHINA, N.L., tekhn. red.

[Manual on surgery] Mnogotomnoe rukovodstvo po khirurgii.
Moskva, Medgiz. Vol.4. [Neurosurgery; the sequelae of lesions
of the central nervous system. Diseases of the spine, the
spinal cord and its membranes. Diseases of the vegetative
nervous system] Neirokhirurgiia; posledstviia povrezhdenii
tsentral'noi nervnoi sistemy. Zabolevaniia pozvonochnika,
spinnogo mozga i ego obolochek. Zabolevaniia vegetativnoi
nervnoi sistemy. 1963. 667 p.   (MIRA 16:10)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Petrovskiy, Yegorov,
Kornev). 2. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Bogdanov).
(NERVOUS SYSTEM—SURGERY) (SPINE—SURGERY)

Khrapov, V. V.

SOV/55-59-3-29/32

21(8) 5(0)

AUTHOR: Lapitskiy, A. V.

TITLE: The First All-Union Conference of Universities and Colleges on Radiochemistry

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki, astronomii, fiziki, khimii, 1959, Nr 3, pp 221-223 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This conference was convened by the initiative of the laboratoriya radiokhimii khimicheskogo fakul'teta MGU (Laboratory of Radiochemistry of the Department of Chemistry of Moscow State University) and was held in Moscow from April 20 to April 25, 1959. It was attended by professors, teachers, and scientific collaborators of 32 universities and colleges of the Soviet Union. In his opening address, A.V. Novoselova, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, stressed the importance of radiochemistry. 30 lectures were delivered by members of Moscow State University.

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Card 3/4

S/056/62/043/003/014/063
B102/B104

AUTHORS: Gol'danskiy, V. I., Khrapov, V. V.

TITLE: Comparison of the effect of electron irradiation on the
             optical activity of racemates and optical antipodes

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 43,
             no. 3(9), 1962, 823-827

TEXT: The literature contains contradictory statements as to the effect
of electrons (from β-decay or accelerated) on mirror isomers (antipodes).
Therefore the authors studied carefully the electron irradiation effects on
solid racemates and separated forms of optical isomers. 22 forms of 14
organic compounds (as $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$) were irradiated by 1) β-electrons from
Rh^{104} (produced in an ИРТ-1000 (IRT-1000) reactor with a neutron flux of
$5 \cdot 10^{11}$ — $5 \cdot 10^{12}$; Rh^{104} activity 20-200 curies, β-dose 150-15000 Mrad);
2) electrons accelerated at the microtron of the IFP AN SSSR (6.5 Mev,
1-4 μa, beam diameter 6 mm; dose 50-500 Mrad); 3) electrons accelerated by
a cascade accelerator of the IKhF AN SSSR (1.5 Mev, 0.5-1 μa, beam

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Comparison of the effect of...

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B102/B104

diameter 5 mm, 30-250 Mrad). In the latter experiments the target was kept at -196°C. In almost all experiments the target was placed in a magnetic field (3200 oe) perpendicular to the electron beam direction. No optical activity of the irradiated racemates or difference in the action of irradiation on the optical antipodes was observed in any of the cases investigated. All changes fell within the accuracy limits of measurement. A very weak reduction in optical activity of quinine and quinidine could be observed only in the experiments mentioned under (3).

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 12, 1962

Card 2/2

KHRAPOV, V. V.

S/020/62/147/001/018/022
B101/B144

AUTHORS: Gol'danskiy, V. I., Corresponding Member AS USSR, Gorodinskiy,
G. M., Karyagin, S. V., Korytko, L. A., Krishanskiy, L. M.,
Makarov, Ye. F., Suzdalev, I. P., Khrapov, V. V.

TITLE: Investigation into the Mössbauer effect in tin compounds

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 147, no. 1, 1962, 127 - 130

TEXT: The Mössbauer effect in the symmetrical compounds $SnCl_4$, $SnBr_4$,
SnI_4, $Sn(C_6H_5)_4$ and SnO_2 and in the asymmetrical compounds Ph_3SnHal
(Ph - C_6H_5, Hal - F, Cl, Br, I) was studied using an apparatus in which the
absorber moved uniformly with respect to the source and an apparatus with
sinusoidal movement. β-Sn or SnO_2 were used as sources of the 23.8-kev
gamma-quanta (Sn^{119m}). With the symmetrical compounds the chemical shift δ
of the absorber lines with respect to β-Sn, expressed in mm/sec
(1mm/sec - $7.9 \cdot 10^{-8}$ ev), was a linear function of the electronegativity of
the atoms bound to Sn. The equation $\delta = 1.6 \cdot 10^{-29} \left[|\psi_s(0)|^2_{absorb} - |\psi_s(0)|^2_{emit} \right] \Delta R / R$ cm
Card 1/5

Investigation into the...   S/020/62/147/001/018/022
                                             B101/B144

given by A. J. F. Boyle, D. S. P. Bunbury, C. Edwards (Proc. Phys. Soc., 79, 416(1962)) and the data on the ionicity of the Sn-Hal bonds, obtained by the method of A. L. Schawlow (J. Chem. Phys., 22, 1211 (1954)) and those of M. M. Yakshin et al. (ZhNKh, 6, 2425(1961)) on refraction and dielectric constant give δ_{ion} = -(5.6 ± 0.5) mm/sec = -(4.4 ± 0.4)·10⁻⁷ ev, $\Delta R/R(Sn^{119})$ = +(1.9 ± 0.2)·10⁻⁴ for a completely ionised bond. These data enable $|\Psi_{5s}(0)|^2$ to be determined directly from δ. In the asymmetrical compounds, asymmetrical doublets were observed (Fig. 2) similar to those found by Boyle et al. in SnF₄. The asymmetry was found also in dissolved compounds and cannot be explained by a random orientation of the crystals in the direction of the gamma quanta or by ferromagnetic or paramagnetic impurities. From the equation

$$\frac{e_{19\,\text{пол}}}{e_{11\,\text{пол}}} = \frac{\int_{-1}^{+1} [2\gamma\delta F_0(\cos\theta) + F_2(\cos\theta)] f(\cos\theta) d\cos\theta}{\int_{-1}^{+1} [2\gamma\delta F_0(\cos\theta) - F_2(\cos\theta)] f(\cos\theta) d\cos\theta}, \quad (3)$$

where the subscript ПОЛН = total, $F_L(\cos\vartheta)$ is the normalised Legendre

Card 2/5

Investigation into the...

polynomial, $f(\cos\vartheta) = \sum a_k P_k(\cos\vartheta)$ is the factor determining the intensity of the Mössbauer line, a_k the decay coefficient, it follows that if

$\sigma_{13\ tot}/\sigma_{11\ tot} = (2\sqrt{5}a_0 + a_2)/(2\sqrt{5}a_0 - a_2) \neq 1$ (with $a_2 \neq 0$) and

$-2\sqrt{5} < a_2/a_0 < 2\sqrt{5}$, each of the peaks of the Mössbauer doublet may become higher than the other one according to the ratio a_0/a_2. This ratio can be determined experimentally. Assuming a quadrupole splitting of the Mössbauer line in SnF_4 and Ph_3SnHal, $q = 6.9 \cdot 10^{18} x$ v/cm² is obtained where $q = \partial^2 v/\partial z^2$ is the gradient of the electric field in the region of the Sn^{119} nucleus, and x is the degree of ionisation of the bond. For Ph_3SnHal $x \approx 0.55$ with Hal = I; $x \approx 0.7$ with Hal = Br, Cl and $x \approx 1$ with Hal = F. Another possible interpretation of the asymmetrical splitting might be the different hybridisation of the sp^3d^2 bonds. In order to explain this problem it is suggested that the effective charges of the halogen and tin atoms be determined directly. When an equimolecular mixture of $SnPh_4$ and SnI_4 was irradiated with 1.6-Mev electrons the Mössbauer spectrum was

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Investigation into the...   S/020/62/147/001/018/022
                                             B101/B144

observed to be greatly changed through the spectra of various
disproportionation products Ph_iSnI_{4-i} being superimposed. Hence it is
concluded that the Mössbauer effect can be used not only to study the
chemical structure but also to solve problems of chemical kinetics and
radiation chemistry. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute
               of Chemical Physics of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 21, 1962

Card 4/5

KHRAPOV, V. V., MAKAROV, E. F., GOL'DANSKII, V. I.,

"Structural Studies of Tin-Organic Carboxylates, Poylmer Tin-Organic Oxides and Related Compounds by the Mossbauer Effect,"

report presented at the 3rd Intl. Conf. on the Mossbauer Effect, Cornell, Univ., New York, 4-7 Sep 63

AUTHORS: Gol'danskiy, V. I., Makarov, Ye. F., Khrapov, V. V.

TITLE: The difference of the two peaks in the quadrupole splitting
                of Mössbauer spectra

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 44,
                no. 2, 1963, 752-755

TEXT: In stanno-organic compounds such as triphenylchlorostannane
$Sn(C_6H_5)_3Cl$, an asymmetry in the peaks of the doublet splitting of the
Mössbauer spectra was found. It is shown that the quadrupole splitting
of the Mössbauer spectra of isotropic polycrystalline specimens generally
gives peaks of different shape and height, and that these peaks are equal
only in the special case of the isotropic Mössbauer effect. This means
that the asymmetry can be explained without assuming the presence of two
different chemical compounds, and that it occurs even in isotropic poly-
crystalline specimens as a direct consequence of the anisotropy of the
Mössbauer effect. In order to test this view the asymmetry of the two
Mössbauer peaks was studied in relation to the degree of orientation of

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The difference of the two peaks in ...

S/056/63/044/002/054/065
B163/B186

triphenylchlorostannane crystals and for two different angles of
orientation of the specimen with respect to the direction of the beam of
γ quanta. Cryoscopic determination of the molecular weight in benzene
and camphor showed that there was no molecular association. The measure-
ments were made at 78°K with the IKhF AN SSSR instrument with a SnO_2
source. Isotropic specimens were prepared as layers of finely ground
powder on an aluminum substrate. Other anisotropic specimens were
prepared by melting and subsequent slow cooling on an aluminum substrate,
in order to obtain coarsely crystalline lamellae, preferentially oriented
along the substrate. The isotropic as well as the anisotropic specimens
were oriented at angles of 90° and 45°, respectively, with respect to the
beam of γ quanta. With the isotropic specimen, the asymmetric spectrum
was the same for both angles. At 90°, the shape of the spectrum of the
anisotropic specimen is different from that of the isotropic specimen.
This excludes the possibility of an explanation of the difference of the
two peaks by the assumption that singlet lines of two different chemical
compounds are superimposed. If the anisotropic specimen is turned to
45°, there is again a change in the spectrum. The experimental results

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                                                B163/B186

are considered to give evidence for the view stated above. There is 1
figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute
              of Chemical Physics of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: November 12, 1962

Card 3/3

L 13829-63
Pr-4   RM/WW/JD   EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(1)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS   AFFTC/ASD   Pc-4/.

ACCESSION NR: AP3003557   S/0020/63/151/002/0357/0360

AUTHOR: Gol'danskiy, V. I.(Corr. member, AN SSSR); Makarov, Ye. F.; Stukan, R. A.; Trukhtanov, V. A.; Khrapov, V. V.

TITLE: Analysis of the structure of polymeric organo-tin oxides R_2SnO by Mossbauer effect

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 151, no. 2, 1963, 357-360

TOPIC TAGS: Sn, Mossbauer effect

ABSTRACT: New assumptions are proposed on the structure of $R_2Sn O$ organo-tin molecules, based on the presentation of the results of the Mossbauer effect, investigations in these oxides and related compounds. The Mossbauer spectra for all these compounds consist of two lines. Also the probability of the Mossbauer effect for some $R_2Sn O$ organo-tin oxides is investigated. "In conclusion, the authors express their sincere gratitude to Ye. M. Panov, O. A. Ptitsy*na, and N. I. Sheverdina for submitting preparations of tin-organic compounds." Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 5 formulas, and 1 table.

Card 1/2/ Inst. of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sci.

ABLOV, A.V., akademik; BELOZERSKIY, G.N.; GOL'DANSKIY, V.I.; MAKAROV, Ye.F.;
     TRUKHTANOV, V.A.; KHRAPOV, V.V.

Mössbauer's spectra of complex compounds of iron with
diacetylthiosemicarbazone oxime. Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.6:1352-1355
Ag '63.   (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR i Institut khimii AN
Moldavskoy SSR. 2. AN Moldavskoy SSR (for Ablov). 3. Chlen-
korrespondent AN SSSR (for Gol'danskiy).

GOL'DANSKIY, V.I.; ROCHEV, V.Ya.; KHRAPOV, V.V.

Mossbauer effect in organic compounds of bivalent tin. Dokl.
AN SSSR 156 no. 4:909-911 Je '64.   (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent
AN SSSR (for Gol'danskiy).

GOL'DANSKIY, V.I.; MAKAROV, Ye.F.; STUKAN, R.A.; SUMAROKOVA, T.N.;
    TRUKHTANOV, V.A.; KHRAPOV, V.V.

Particular features of the Mossbauer effect for tin com-
pounds with coordination number 6. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 2:
400-403 My '64.   (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. 2. Cheln-korrespondent
AN SSSR (for Gol'danskiy).

L 10706-65   EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)   Pc-4/Pr-4   AFWL/AS(mp)-2/RAEM(a)/
AEDC(a)/SSD/ESD(gs)/ESD(t)/ASD(m)-3   RM

AUTHOR: Gol'danskiy, V. I. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Rochev, V. Ya.;
Khrapov, V. V.

TITLE: Mossbauer effect in organic compounds of divalent tin

TOPIC TAGS: Mossbauer molecular spectroscopy, Mossbauer effect, organotin compound,
divalent organotin compound, diphenyltin, dibutyltin, tetraphenyltin, tetrabutyltin,
hexaethyldistannane, dibutyltin oxide, oxidation kinetics, chemical shift, Debye
Waller factor, Sn Sn bond, Sn C bond

ABSTRACT: The Mossbauer spectra of the absorbers diphenyltin and dibutyltin were
investigated. The spectra were obtained with the absorbers at liquid nitrogen
temperatures and the emitter $Sn^{119m}O_2$ at room temperature by the method described
by V. I. Gol'dansky, Ye. F. Makarov i dr., DAN, 151, 357 (1963)). The values for
the chemical shift in these divalent and analgous tetravalent organotin compounds
were determined: δ (mm/sec) for $(Ph_2Sn)_n$ 1.42, $(Bu_2Sn)_n$ 1.55, Bu_4Sn 1.35, Ph_4Sn
1.35 and $Et_3Sn-SnEt_3$ 1.45. The similarities in these values indicates the presence
of Sn-Sn and Sn-C bonds. The changes in the Mossbauer spectra of $(Bu_2Sn)_n$ during

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L 10706-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4041159

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its oxidation were recorded. On oxidation a doublet is formed with the spectrum
identical to that of $(Bu_2SnO)_n$. The position of the singlet line of the initial
$(Bu_2Sn)_n$ coincides with one of the lines of the $(Bu_2SnO)_n$, the Debye-Waller factor
for $(Bu_2SnO)_n$ approximately twice that of the unoxidized compound. On oxidation
the position and length of one of the lines remains practically unchanged while the
length of the second line, proportional to the Mossbauer effect, increases propor-
tionally to the oxidation of the $(Bu_2Sn)_n$. This can be used to construct the
kinetic curve for $(Bu_2Sn)_n$ oxidation. The possibility of applying Mossbauer mole-
cular spectroscopy to the investigation of the structure and kinetics of the
transformation of organotin compounds is thus confirmed. "The authors than N. S.
Vyazankin for supplying samples of $(Bu_2Sn)_n$ and Et_6Sn and Ye. F. Makarov, R. A.
Stukan and V. A. Trukhtanov for discussions." Orig. art. has: 1 table, 1 figure
and 2 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemi-
cal Physico Academy of Sciences SSSR).

SUBMITTED: 26Feb64   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: OC, NP

NO REF SOV: 005   OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

ALEKSANDROV, A.Yu.; BREGADZE, V.I.; GOL'DANSKIY, V.I.; ZAKHARKIN, L.I.;
OKHLOBYSTIN, O.Yu.; KHRAPOV, V.V.

Organotin derivatives of barenes studied by means of Mössbauer
spectroscopy. Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.3:593-596 N '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR i Institut elemento-
organicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent
AN SSSR (for Gol'danskiy).

Rapid determination of copper as cuprous thiocyanate.
A. G. Kul'man and G. A. Khrapov-Shmarov. *Zavod-skaya Lab.* 7, 290-5(1938).— Cu can be detd. as CuSCN by the Rivot method (*Compt. rend.* 38, 898(1854)) in about 20 min. by carrying on all the operations of reduction with SO₂, pptn. with NH₄SCN and washing of the ppt. by extn. with alc.-Et₂O in the same Buchner funnel. The Kuhlmann and Gershen extractor is used (cf. *C. A.* 30, 7880⁹). The procedure and app. are described. Thirty references.   Chas. Blanc

KUDRYAVTSEV, Aleksandr Andreyevich; KHRAPOV-SHMAROV, Georgiy Alekseye-
vich; DMITRIYENKO, G.V., redaktor; ~~VENENOV~~, Ye.A., tekhni-
cheskiy redaktor.

[Oxidation-reduction reaction.] Okislitel'no-vosstanovitel'nye
reaktsii. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Ministerstva
prosveshcheniia RSFSR, 1954. 101 p.   (MIRA 8:3)
       (Oxidation--Reduction reaction)

L 22902-66   EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP5025869   SOURCE CODE: UR/0C20/65/164/004/0934/0936

AUTHOR: Burlakova, Ye. B.; Gaintseva, V. D.; Slepukhina, L. V.;   37
Khrapova, N. G.; Emanuel', N. M. (Corresponding Member AN SSSR)   β

ORG: none

TITLE: Relationship between the radiation protective and antitumoral
action of inhibitor-antioxidants

TOPIC TAGS: radiobiology, radiation protection, radiation sickness,
radiation biologic effect, carcinoma, alkylphenol, phenol, amine,
organic nitrogen compound, mouse

ABSTRACT: The radiation protective, antitumorigenic and radiosensiti-
zing properties of a number of inhibitors were determined. Protection
against radiation shown by 4-methyl-2,6-diteritary butylphenol, as
determined by survival of mice after exposure to 550 r radiation, was
maximum at injections of $C = 50$ mg/kg. At $C = 100$ mg/kg $= C_{negative}$,
the mortality rate equaled that of the control; dosages in excess
of $C_{negative}$ were considered radiosensitizing. The behavior of all the
inhibitors studied--polyphenols, substituted hydroxypyridines,

Card 1/2

L 22902-66

ACC NR: AP5025869   O

aminophenols and a stabilized free radical--was qualitatively similar.
A linear relationship between the antitumorigenic and radiation
protective action of the antioxidants was established in a study of the
function of leucosis development retardation with respect to the dosage
$C_{therapeutic}/C_{negative}$. This leads the way to determining conditions
for using inhibitors for suppressing tumorigenic processes and in
experimental radiation sickness. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 2 figures
and 12 formulas.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 04Mar65/ SOV REF: 007/

Card 2/2   BLG

KHRAPKOVA, N.V.

Concentrations of commercial fishes and fish plankton in Kamchatka
Gulf. Trudy Inst.okean. 43:295-308 '61.   (MIRA 14:6)
                    (Kamchatka Gulf—Fishes)

KNEREL', G.M.; LERNER, Ya.N.; POZDEYEV, V.I.; POPOV, V.A.; REZNIK, M.Yn.;
REYFER, Ya.A.; SKACHKOV, A.I.; STEPANOV, M.N.; KHAL'TUNEN, V.V.;
KHRAPOVA, Ye.I.; SHREDER, B.L.; STERTSER, O.N.; AVRUSHCHENKO, R.A.,
red.; KONYASHINA, A.D., tekhn.red.

[Fifty years of the Leningrad tramway] 50 let leningradskogo
tramvaia. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.RSFSR. 1957. 231 p.
                                        (MIRA 11:1)
            (Leningrad--Street railways)

BURLAKOVA, Ye.B.; GAINTSEVA, V.D.; SLEPUKHINA, L.V.; KHRAPOVA, N.G.;
      EMANUEL', N.M.

Antiradical activity and radioprotective properties of the inhibitors
of free radical reactions. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no.6:1398-1400 Ap
'64.
                                              (MIRA 17:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Emanuel').

L 24209-65   EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T-2/EWP(h)   RM

AUTHOR: Burlakova, Ye. B.; Gaintseva, V. D.; Slepukhina, L. V.; Khrapova, N. G.; Emanuel', N. M. (Corresponding member

TITLE: Antiradical activity and radiation-protective effect of inhibitors of free-radical reactions

TOPIC TAGS: antiradical activity, radiation effect, radiation protection, free radical, free radical reaction, antioxidant, alkylated phenol derivative, alkylated amine derivative, arylated amine derivative, alkylated aminoalkylpyridine derivative

ABSTRACT: Earlier work on this effect in protecting mice against lethal radiation is cited. The present work aimed at establishing the relation between the activity of nontoxic doses of these inhibitors and survival of the animals, expressed as antiradical activity A, as product of its relative effectiveness ϵ

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L 24209-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4034040

(chemical) and concentration c: A=εC. The tests were conducted on 1526 mice irradiated with lethal doses, treated with one of 9 preparations injected intra-abdominally 15-45 minutes before irradiation. Their structural formulas, value ε and survival rate of the mice so treated are tabulated. These chemicals have in common the ability to accept free radicals. The antiradical activity is graphed and presents a simple linear function (up to 60% survival). A depends either on ε or on the toxicity of the agent, so that the concentration of the latter can be increased. The ratio of optimal radiobiological dose to maximal tolerance varies considerably; it is 1 for some, often considerably lower. For 2, 4-di-tert-butyloxytoluene the optimal dose was 50 mg/kg while 100 mg/kg results in zero survival; the maximal tolerated dose is 400 mg/kg [sic]. For 3-oxy-2,4-di-trimethylpyridine (64% survival rate) the optimum is 200 mg/kg, maximum tolerated 250 mg/kg. Thus, not only relative effectiveness and maximal tolerated dose, but also a value characterizing the reactive ability and toxicity of the accumulated radicals from the inhibitor (R' + HIn → RH = In)

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L 24209-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4034040

7

have to be considered in such experiments. It is concluded that the inhibitors tested are promising radiation-protective substances. "The authors wish to thank I. S. Belostotska, A. A. Volod'kin, K. M. Dyumaev, A. I. Zlobin, V. V. Ershov, G. A. Nikiforov, L. D. Smirnov who synthesized the compounds used in this work." Orig. art. has: 1 table and 1 figure

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Aug63

NO REF SOV: 005

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 003

SUB CODE: LS, GC

Card 3/3

L.B.; GALITSEVA, V.D.; SLEPUKHINA, I.V.; KHRAPOVA, N.G.; EMANUEL',
S.F.

Relation between the radioprotective and antineoplastic effects of inhibitor-antioxidants. Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.4:934-936 O
'65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Ch en-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Emanuel').

KARNAUKHOV, A.P.; KISELEV, A.V.; KHRAPOVA, Ye.V.; DUBININ, M.M., akademik.

Adsorption of nitrogen vapors on carbon black. Dokl.AN SSSR 92 no.2:361-364 S '53.

(MLRA 6:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR (for Dubinin). 2. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova (for Karnaukhov, Kiselev and Khrapova).

(Carbon black) (Adsorption) (Nitrogen)

KARNAUKHOV, A.P.; KISELEV, A.V.; KHRAPOVA, Ye.V.

Nature of the adsorption of nitrogen vapors on quartz and silica gels. Dokl.AN SSSR 94 no.5:915-918 F '54.   (MLRA 7:2)

                    (Adsorption) (Nitrogen) (Silica)

KHRAPOVA, E.V.

Distr:
4E4

The effect of the pore dimensions and the hydration of the surface of silicas on the adsorption of nitrogen vapor. Kissley and E. V. Khrapova. Kolloid Zhur 19 (1957); cf. preceding abstr. The adsorption is ... mole/sq m. of N_2 at -195° was calcd. from the expt. sorption (micromole/g), the validity of the B.E.T. theory and a const. value for the cross section of N_2 being assumed. The a was equal for 3 SiO_2 gels the pore necks of which were wider than 38 Å., but was too great at small relative pressures p/p_s (below 0.1) and too small at a p_s ... for a gel (1) of pore neck 24 Å. The a for quartz powder and for porous SiO_2 gels was much greater than that calcd. ... B.E.T. theory at $p/p_s < 0.01$, especially ... The a on quartz (previously ... heated in H₂O) ... greater (e.g., 8) when it was dried at 20° ... sorption expt. than when the drying temp. was 180° ... 5 at $p/p_s = 0.01$). A similar effect of the pretreatment temp. on the a of gel 1 was noticeable at $p/p_s < 0.0001$. The a on SiO_2 made by decompn. of $SiOrg$. compds. was, e.g., (at $p/p_s = 0.001$) 3, 3.3, and 4.3 when the gel was un-aged, hydrated in vapor, or hydrated in liquid H₂O ... and the difference was even more pronounced ... < 0.01. At $p/p_s < 0.0001$ the a on hydrated quartz was smaller than on $BaSO_4$ and greater than on graphite, whereas at $p/p_s = 0.5$ the order was graphite > $BaSO_4$ > quartz.

KIRAPOVA, Ye.V., Cand Chem Sci—(diss) "On the effect of the structure
and nature of the adsorbent, on the adsorbtion of nitrogen vapors."
Mos, 1958. 16 pp (Mos State U im M.V.Lomonosov. Chem Faculty), 100 co-
pies. List of author's works at end of text. (KL,45-58,121)

-47-

AHKHIKHPOVA), Ye. V.

AUTHORS: Kiselev, A.V., Khrapova, Ye. V.,   62-58-4-2/32

TITLE: Adsorption of Nitrogen Vapors on Graphitized Carbon
             Blacks and Charcoals (Adsorbtsiya parov azota na grafi-
             tirovannykh sazhakh i ugle)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR,Otdeleniye Khimicheskikh Nauk,
             1958, Nr 4, pp. 389 - 402 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In papers already published (References 1-4) the advantages
             of work with carbon black compared to other working methods
             (with active charcoal and graphites) was pointed out. The
             variety and surface roughness of carbon blacks can be
             essentially decreased by means of thorough heating (at high
             temperatures). In this an enlarging of the crystallites
             in carbon blacks is caused and the surfaces become more
             homogonous. The works of the authors contain many investi-
             gations dealing with the adsorption and the differential heat
             of adsorption of various vapors as well as of the adsorption
             of solutions on carbon black (References 1-4,10 -17,18,19).
             In this paper the authors deal with the investigation of the
Card 1/8   adsorption of nitrogen vapors on various samples of original
     2

62-58-4-2/32

Adsorption of Nitrogen Vapors on Graphitized Carbon Blacks and Charcoals

and graphitized carbon blacks as well as of charcoal. By annealing the carbon blacks their rough surface was remarkably homogenized. The annealing of charcoal on the same conditions causes the destruction of part of the pores which leads to an essential decrease of the pore size. The isothermal line of the adsorption of nitrogen vapors on charcoal increases more rapidly than on carbon black. The isothermal lines of the adsorption of krypton and methane vapors on graphitized substances with homogenous surface show a step-form below the critical temperature of the adsorption layer. Above the critical point the isothermal lines do not show a break and keep their wave character. There are 11 figures, 1 table, and 47 references, 22 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/2

Moscow State Univ im, M. V. Lomonosov
Inst. Phys Chem. AS USSR

SOV-69-58-4-8/18

AUTHORS: Kiselev, A.V., Kovaleva, N.V., Sinitsyn, V.A., Khrapova, Ye.V.

TITLE: Adsorbate-Adsorbate Interactions in Vapor Adsorption on
              Graphitized Carbon Blacks (Proyavleniye vzaimodeystviya ad-
              sorbat-adsorbat pri adsorbtsii parov na grafitirovannykh
              sazhakh)
              2. Application of Adsorption Isotherm Equations for Descrip-
              tion of Experimental Data (2. Primeneniye uravneniy izoterm
              adsorbtsii dlya opisaniya eksperimental'nykh dannykh)

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, 1958, Vol XX, Nr 4, pp 444-455 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the article the equations of Reference 1 for the isotherms
              of mono- and polymolecular adsorption of vapors are applied to
              the description of the experimental isotherms of adsorption on
              graphitized carbon black. The adsorption of n-alkanes is de-
              scribed by the isotherm equations 1 and 4, which are similar
              to the equations of Langmuir and Brunauer-Emmett-Teller. The
              isotherm of cyclopeptan adsorption has two inflexion points
              and is described by equation 4. The experimental isotherms
              and adsorption heats of nitrogen, argon, and krypton vapors on
Card 1/4   the carbon black R-33, graphitized at 2,700° C. At a tempera-

Adsorbate-Adsorbate Interactions in Vapor Adsorption on Graphitized Carbon
Blacks. 2. Application of Adsorption Isotherm Equations for Description of
Experimental Data

ture of $-183°$ C, the pure initial adsorption heat is 0.8 kcal/
mole. It has been found that the adsorption isotherms follow
for values $\theta < 0.1$ the equation of Henry, from 0.1-0.5 the
equation of Hill (2) and for higher values the equation of
Langmuir. θ is the general degree of filling of the surface
by the monolayer. Figure 1 shows that the adsorption iso-
therms for nitrogen vapors calculated according to Hill's
equation coincide with the experimental values only to $\theta = 0.4$
and then incline downward. The Langmuir equation is applied
for higher values. Figure 4 shows the adsorption heats of
argon vapors and the adsorption isotherms calculated according
to the equations 1 and 2. The pure initial adsorption heats
amount to 0.7 kcal/mole. Figure 5 represents the experimental
adsorption isotherms of krypton vapors at $-183°$ C and $-195°$ C
from Reference 13 as well as the calorimetric adsorption heats
at $-183°$ C from Reference 15. The pure initial adsorption
heat is 1.5 kcal/mole. It has been found that equation 3 cor-
responds well to the experimental data. Figure 7 shows the

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Adsorbate-Adsorbate Interactions in Vapor Adsorption on Graphitized Carbon
Blacks. 2. Application of Adsorption Isotherm Equations for Description of
Experimental Data

adsorption isotherms for nitrogen, argon, and krypton vapors
at high vapor pressure values. In the case of nitrogen and
argon at these values, polymolecular adsorption sets in.
Equation 4 gives good results for nitrogen. For argon, the
calculated values are higher. The adsorption isotherms of
krypton have a step-shaped character. Equation 4 is used.
Figure 8 shows the isotherm and the adsorption heat for SO_2
vapors at 0° C on carbon black sferon-6 graphitized at $2,700^\circ$ C.
The pure initial adsorption heat is approximately equal to
the condensation heat and reaches a maximum of 1.5 kcal/mole
at a vapor pressure of 0.2. The experimental facts are well
described by the equations 1 and 2. Figure 11 shows the iso-
therms and the adsorption heats for ammonia at -78.8° C and
methylamin at 0° C. The ammonia isotherm has no inflexion
point, whereas the methylamin isotherm has two inflexion points.
Equation 4 and Hill's equation are applied to the experimental
data. It has been established, that in the same measure as the

Card 3/4   adsorbate-adsorbent interactions decrease and the adsorbate-

SOV-69-58-4-8/18

Adsorbate-Adsorbate Interactions in Vapor Adsorption on Graphitized Carbon Blacks. 2. Application of Adsorption Isotherm Equations for Description of Experimental Data

adsorbate interactions relatively increase; the isotherms change their shape from convex at the initial part with single points of inflexion (n-alkanes) to initially concave, with two points of inflexion (nitrogen, argon, krypton, sulfur dioxide, methylamin, etc.) and to concave throughout with no inflexion (water).
There are 12 graphs, 1 table, and 29 references, 14 of which are Soviet and 15 English.

ASSOCIATIONS: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova, Laboratoriya adsorbtsii (Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov,Laboratory of Adsorption)
Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Laboratoriya sorbtsionnykh protsessov (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR Laboratory of Sorption Processes)

Card 4/6

S/069/61/023/002/002/008
B101/B208

AUTHORS: Kiselev, A. V. and Khrapova, Ye. V.

TITLE: Approximate expression for the wave-like isotherms of nitrogen adsorption on graphitized carbon black, considering adsorbate-adsorbate interaction in the first and second layers

TEXT: It was shown in previous papers (Ref. 1: Kolloidn. zh., 19, 572, 1957; Ref. 2: ibid., 20, 444, 1958) that the adsorption isotherm of vapors, particularly of nitrogen, begins with a concave section owing to adsorbate-adsorbate interaction. For the first section of the prevalent occupation of the monolayer, the following equation is written:

$$h = \Theta/K_1'(1 - \Theta)(1 + K_n\Theta) \quad (1),$$ while the approximate equation

$$h = \Theta(1 - h)^2/K_1' \left[1 - \Theta(1 - h)\right]\left[1 + K_n\Theta(1 - h)\right] \quad (2)$$ holds for the transition to the adsorption of the second layer. h denotes the relative pressure, Θ the total degree of surface occupation, K_1' the equilibrium constant for the adsorbate-adsorbent interaction, and K_n the equilibrium constant for the

Card 1/3

Approximate expression ...

adsorbate-adsorbate interaction. The authors studied the adsorption of nitrogen vapor in a wide range of Θ, and tried to obtain a better approximation of equation (2) to the wave-like course of the adsorption isotherm. Adsorption of N_2 was performed at -195°C on Soviet T-1 (T-1) carbon black (annealed at 3000°C; specific surface s = 28.1 m^2/g), and T-2 (T-2) (3200°C, s = 6.9 m^2/g) by means of an apparatus which has already been described by the authors (Ref. 15: Izv. AN SSSR, Otd. khim. n., 1958, 390). Fig. 1 gives the results and compares them with those obtained by S. Ross, W. Winkler (Ref. 3, see below), and S. Ross, W. W. Pultz (Ref. 4, see below). The waves of the isotherm of successive occupation of the black surface first with the monomolecular nitrogen layer and then with the following layers are given by $\Theta'' = (\alpha - \alpha_m)/\alpha_m$, where $\alpha_m = 10.2_5$ μmole/m^2, is the occupation of the monomolecular layer; $\Theta''' = (\alpha - \alpha_2)/\alpha_m$ with $\alpha_2 = 18.0$ μmole/m^2 is the occupation of the second layer. These parts of the isotherm are expressed by Eq.(2) if for each part another value of the constants is taken. This is shown in Fig. 4. The constants thus calculated are presented in Table 2. Fig. 5 shows that agreement was brought about between calculation and experimental data by substituting the various values for the constants of

Card 2/θ_3

Approximate expression ...

S/069/61/023/002/002/008
B101/B208

the individual sections. There are 5 figures, 2 tables, and 19 references:
8 Soviet-bloc and 11 non-Soviet-bloc. The 3 references to English-language
publications read as follows: Ref. 3: S. Ross, W. Winkler, J. Colloid.
Sci., 10, 319, 1955; Ref. 4: S. Ross, W. W. Pultz, J. Colloid. Sci., 13,
397, 1958; Ref. 12: G. D. Halsey, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 74, 1082, 1952.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy universitet, Khimicheskiy fakul'tet, Laboratoriya
              adsorptsii (Moscow University, Chemical Division, Laboratory
              of Adsorption)·   --

SUBMITTED: October 7, 1959

Card 3/6
     3

KHRAPOVA, Ye. V.; KISELEV, A. V.; PETROVA, R. S.;
SHCHERBAKOVA, K. D.; VASIL'YEVA, V. S.

"The physico-chemical characteristics of the adsorption process
at phase boundaries through gas chromatography"
Report to be submitted for the Fourth International Symposium
on Gas Chromatography, Hamburg, West Germany, 13-16 June 1962.

Chemical Faculty, University of Moscow

KISELEV, A.V.; MIKHOVA, Ye.V.; SHCHERBAKOVA, K.D.

Chromatographic determination of the heat of the adsorption of lower hydrocarbons on 5A zeolites. Neftekhimiia 2 no.6:877-884 N-D '62.
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Khimicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. Lomonosova, laboratoriya adsorbtsii i gazovoy khromatografii.

KHRAPOVITSKAYA, G.Ye.

A case of collision in a problem of three bodies. Biul.Inst.teor.
astron. 5 no.7:435-444 '53. (MLRA 7:5)
(Problem of three bodies)

KHRAPOVITSKAYA, M.K., red.; MOISEYEV, I.N., red.; VOLKOV, N.V.,
       tekhn. red.

   [Hydrological yearbook] Gidrologicheskii ezhegodnik. Le-
   ningrad, Gidrometeoizdat. 1957. Vol.6.[Basin of the Kara
   Sea (western part)] Bassein Karskogo noria (zapadnaia
   chast') Nos.0-3. [Ob' River and its basin to the estuary
   of the Irtysh River] Reka Ob' i ee bassein do ust'ia r.
   Irtysha. Pod red. M.K.Khrapovitskoi. 1962. 325 p.
                                       (MIRA 16:12)
     (Ob' Valley—Hydrology—Tables, calculations, etc.)

KHRACOVLISKIY , A .

COUNTRY	:	USSR T
CATEGORY	:	Human and Animal Physiology, Sensory Organs
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZhBiol., No. 5 1959, No. 22578
AUTHOR	:	Varshavskiy, L.; Khracovitskiy, A.
INST.	:	Academy of Sciences, USSR
TITLE	:	Masking Associated with Various Sounds and Noises.
ORIG. PUB.	:	V sb.: Vospriyatiye zvukovykh signalov v razlich akust. usloviyakh. M., AN SSSR, 1956, 160--175
ABSTRACT	:	No abstract

Card: 1/1

L 47148-66   EWT(1)/EWP(m)   WW

ACC NR: AR6000706   SOURCE CODE: UR/0124/65/000/009/B039/B039

AUTHORS: Korzhavin, G. N.; Khrapovitskiy, V. G.   72

TITLE: Flow of a supersonic gas stream over a symmetric profile   B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 9B254

REF SOURCE: Dokl. 3-y Sibirsk. konferentsii po matem. i mekhan., 1964, Tomsk,
Tomskiy un-t, 1964, 318-319

TOPIC TAGS: gas flow, supersonic flow, shock wave, differential equation,
approximation method

ABSTRACT: The shape of the detached shock wave and the flow parameters behind the
shock wave are determined for the flow over a given symmetric profile in a supersonic
inviscid gas stream. A second order nonlinear differential equation is obtained for
the stream function. The solution of the equation is obtained in series form. The
boundary conditions are given on the body, on the axis of symmetry, and on the shock
wave, whose equation is known. The shock standoff distance from the body is
determined. A. F. Kryuchin /Translation of abstract/

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1 afs

KHRAPOVITSKII, Yu. S.

KHRAPOVITSKIY, Yu. S. "Investigation of Liquid Shock Absorbers." Min Higher
Education USSR. Moscow Order of Lenin Aviation Inst imeni
Sergo Ordzhonikidze. Moscow, 1956.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Science)

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', N. 18, 1956.

PEREVERTKIN, S.M.; KHRAPOVITSKIY, Yu.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; TSIKLIS, D.S.,
doktor khim.nauk

Compressibility of some liquids at high pressures. Trudy GIAP
no.7:26-32 '57.   (MIRA 12:9)
(Liquids) (Compressibility)

KHRAPOVITSKIY, Yu. S.

p

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4026
SOV/11-M-117

Moscow. Aviatsionnyy institut imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze

Issledovaniya v oblasti samoletnykh gidravlicheskikh ustroystv; sbornik
statey   (Research in the Field of Aircraft Hydraulic Devices;
Collection of Articles) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1959. 101 p. (Series:
Its: Trudy, vyp. 117) Errata slip inserted. 2,650 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: RSFSR. Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo
obrazovaniya.

Ed.: Blandov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent; Ed. of Publishing
House: V. M. Tokar'; Tech. Ed.: V. P. Rozhin; Managing Ed.: A. S.
Zaymovskaya, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific workers
and engineers concerned with aircraft hydraulic devices. It may also
be of use to students of advanced courses in related subjects.

COVERAGE: The articles in this collection present theoretical and ex-
perimental research on aircraft hydraulic devices. The following

Card 1/3

Research in the Field of Aircraft (Cont.)   SOV/4026

topics are discussed: design of fluid shock absorbers, influence of
low temperature on the performance of rubber packings in hydraulic
aggregates, statics and dynamics of hydraulic conduit volume regula-
tion, and methods of determining viscosity of liquids containing
diffused air. This monograph is the first to be published on a
subject basis by the Department of Aircraft Equipment of MAI (Moscow
Aviation Institute). The authors are young scientists of the
Institute and industry. No personalities are mentioned. There are
references at the end of each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 2/3

Research in the Field of Aircraft (Cont.)   SOV/4026

Gamynin, N. S. [Candidate of Technical Sciences]. Equation of Motion
    and Frequency Characteristics of a Hydraulic Conduit With Volume
    Regulation   60

Reshetnikova, A. D. [Candidate of Technical Sciences]. Determining the
    Viscosity of a Fluid in Which Air Has Been Diffused   82

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3   AC/RN/ec
                                                                7-27-60

KHRAPOVITSKIY, Yu.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Investigating liquid dampers. Trudy MAI no.117:5-39 '59.

(MIRA 13:6)

(Shock absorbers)

KHRANOVSKIY, A. I.

A. P. Musakin, A. I. Khranovskiy, S. P. Shaykind, et al, Zadachnik po kolichestvennomu analizu (Manual of Problems in Quantitative Analysis). Second Edition, revised and supplemented. Goskhimizdat.

The manual contains problems for a course in quantitative analysis. conforming to the analytical chemistry program of chemical technology institutes.

The manual is intended for chemical technology students of advanced training institutions.

SO: Sovetskiye knigi (Soviet Books), No. 186, 1953, Moscow, (U-6472)

KHRAPOVSKIY, A. (Leningrad).

Some reactions for study in a chemistry club. Khim. v shkole no.3:68-71
My-Je '53.   (MLRA 6:7)
(Chemistry--Study and teaching)

KHRAPOVSKIY, A.

Who discivered rhenium? Tekh. molod. 21 no.6:38 Je '53.   (MLRA 6:6)
                                                    (Rhenium)

KHRAPOVSKIY, A., inzhener-tekhnolog.

Why so much soda? Znan. sila 32 no.5:29 My '57.   (MLRA 10:9)
(Soda industry)

KHRAPPO, N.S.; CHUDNOVSKIY, V.S.

Data on electroencephalographic studies in Ménière's disease and central cochleovovestibular syndrome. Vest. otorin. 25 no.5: 21-26 S-O '63.   (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz otorinolsrinogologicheskoy kafedry (zav. - prof. I.B.Soldatov) i kafedry psikhiatrii (zav. - prof. P.V.Malkin) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KHRAPPO, N.S.

Otoneurological studies in brain tumors. Vest.otorin. 22
no.3:83-88 My-Je '60.   (MIRA 13:10)
                        (BRAIN--TUMORS)

KHRAPPO, N.S., ordinator

Aneurysm of the posterior inferior cerebellar artery simulating
a neurinoma of the acoustic nerve. Vest. otorin. 22 no.1:85-86
Ja-F '60.   (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. - prof. B.N.Lukov)
Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
          (ANEURYSMS)   (BRAIN—BLOOD SUPPLY)

GRIGOR'YAN, R.A.; LEBEDEV, O.T.; KHRAPTSOVA, K.N.

Two-channel electronic stimulator for physiological research.
Biofizika 7 no.6:727-730 '62.   (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii im. I.M. Sechenova
AN SSSR, Leningrad.

KHRAPUNOV, G. S.

34034.   SLOBODKIN, G. L. KHRAPUNOV, G. S.   - Regulirovanie skorosti
         pryedidnykh mashin, tekstil. prom-st' 1949, No. 10, C. 36-37

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 42, Moskva, 1949

KHRAPUNOV, G. S.

USSR/Chemistry - Automatic control   FD-508

Card 1/1   : Pub. 50-7/23

Authors   : Ikhlov, I. A., Vasil'yev, V. V., and Khrapunov, G. S.

Title   : Automatic regulation of the neutralization process in the production
                 of ammonium nitrate.

Periodical   : Khim. prom., 286-289 (30-33), Jul/Aug 1954.

Abstract   : Describe automatic control procedures applied at USSR industrial plants
                 in the neutralization of ammonia with nitric acid. Two graphs, 4 fig-
                 ures.

Institution   :

Submitted   :

КНRАПИНОУ, G. S.

S/064/60/000/004/006/006
B015/B060

AUTHORS: Brushteyn, A. I., Khrapunov, G. S.

TITLE: On the Performance of Neutralizers in Ammonium Nitrate
             Production

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1960, No. 4, pp. 69-72

TEXT: The above subject is illustrated, and some types of neutralizers
of ammonium nitrate production (Figs. 1,2) are compared. It is noted that
in apparatuses of the types ИТР (ITR) and ИТН-2 (ITN-2) unlike those of
the types ИТН (ITN) and ИТН-1 (ITN-1) a circulation of ammonium nitrate
lye is attained, which constitutes an advantage of these types. This
advantage is confirmed by comparative tests conducted at the
Stalinogorskiy khimicheskiy kombinat (Stalinogorsk Chemical Kombinat)
(Figs. 3,4, Diagrams). The highest efficiency of the apparatuses of the
type ITN-2 was attained at the Lisichanskiy khimicheskiy kombinat
(Lisichansk Chemical Kombinat), as well as at the Kemerovskiy
azotnotukovyy zavod (Kemerovo Nitrogen Fertilizer Works). Particularly

Card 1/2

On the Performance of Neutralizers in   S/064/60/000/004/006/006
Ammonium Nitrate Production   B015/B060

high material losses were observed at the Chirchikskiy elektrokhimicheskiy
kombinat (Chirchik Electrochemical Kombinat). In the authors' opinion, the
reason is to be found in an inadequate regulation of the neutralization
process and in some flaws in the construction of neutralizers. Since
experiments made over several years revealed that the automation of the
neutralization process worked out by the Lisichanskiy filial OKBA
(Lisichansk Branch of the OKBA) is efficient and reliable, this
automation is described, and it is recommended to introduce it in all
factories, since, apart from the works of the Stalinogorsk, Lisichansk,
Chirchik Kombinats and the Gorlovskiy azotnotukovyy zavod (Gorlovka
Nitrogen Fertilizer Works), neutralization is controlled by hand. There
are 4 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 2/2

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Action of neutralizers in the production of ammonium
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(MIRA 13:8)

(Ammonium nitrate)

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Tubeless tires for motortrucks. Avt.transp. 39 no.3:39-42 Mr '61.

(MIRA 14:3)

(Motortrucks--Tires)

KHRAPUNOV, L.G.

Causes of the appearance and ways for eliminating the "air bubble
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1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.
                    (Tires, Rubber)

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       Using cords of equal density in automobile tires. Khim.volok.
       no.3:35-37 '61.   (MIRA 14:6)

       1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.
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Improving the performance of tubeless tires for trucks. Kauch.i rez. 21 no.2:26-28 F '62.   (MIRA 15:2)

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Tires with a reduced number of plies. Kauch. i rez. 23 no.12:30-31 D ' 4.   (MIRA 13:2)

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Thermal state of tubeless tires of motortrucks. Avt.prom. 30 no.2:26-27 F '64.   (MIRA 17:4)

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KHRAPUNOV, N. I.: "Some Features of Vegetable Growing on the South Shore of
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July-Aug 1951.   (CIML 21:1)

1. Of the Second Surgical Clinic (Head -- Doctor Medical
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Tuberculosis (Director -- Docent Ye. D. Petrov), Yalta.

KHRAPUNOVA, N.V. (Simferopol', ul. Frunze, d. 30, kv.7); BUTYLIN, Yu.P.
        (Simferopol').

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        M.R.; KALMYKOV, P.M.; KRENGEL', I.TS.; LOSEV, I.G.; MAYEVSKIY,
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